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CHICAGO-Palmer House, P. O. News Co., 217 CINCINNATI-J. R. Hawley & Co., 154 Vine LOUISVILLE-C. T. Deering, northwest corner Third and Jefferson streets, and Louisvillook Co., 256 Fourth avenue.

ET LOUIS-Union News Company, Union Depot WASHINGTON, D. C.—Riggs House, Ebbit Rouse and Willard's Hotel.

Mr. Bryan is desperate; the man always is who is going down the second time.

The Democratic managers in some States look more to Boss Croker than to the na-

Mr. Bryan thinks the soldiers would better be idle than killing people. And some statesmen would better be silent than talk-

Republican spellbinders are not making all the votes for McKinley and Roosevelt. me of the speakers of the other side are After Mr. Bryan had got through smash-

all the corporations in the country, how much prosperity or business would The Bryan wave reached its climax two

weeks ago, but this fact should encourage Republicans to put forth the most strenuous efforts.

"Bryan's speeches making many votes for the ticket," reads a flaming headline in an exchange. They certainly are for the Re-

Mr. Bryan is making Bryanism the paramount issue by his daily speeches. At the same time he is making his defeat more certain the more he talks.

The Republican who will see that reighbors who are Republicans are structed how to correctly mark a ballot endering his party excellent service.

No better proof of McKinley prosperity could be furnished than the enormous refuction in the number and amount of realestate mortgages in the third year of his

When Mr. Bryan tells veterans that they can trust their interests to the representathe South he forgets that they voted almost to a man against the disability pension law of 1890.

So Candidate Stevenson is to speak in Will he attribute to Lincoln, as his magazine article, a letter which was written three years after his death by a spiritualistic medium?

So the Goebel law stands in Kentucky be-Democrats in the Legislature ree to its modification! This makes the calling of the Legislature to repeal or modify it a political blunder.

"The Democratic party is for the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation," was Mr. Bryan's declaration at Ann Arbor, Mich., Thursday,

In its reckless handling of the real-estate mortgage question the Sentinel shows less sense than the man who blows into a gun it not loaded. When one barrel goes off the Sentinel blows into the other.

Mr. McKinley's overwhelming victory in 806 was due in part to the disgust and alarm caused by Bryan's speeches in bringing out a large vote. The same cause is likely to produce the same effect this year.

Prominent German-Americans resent Mr. Bryan's statement that they came to the United States to escape militarism. They say Germans are brave, martial and patriotic, and not fugitives from military

The conditions attached by the anthracite the 10 per cent. increase shall hold

be willing to pledge themselves that it crease public sympathy for the miners.

TAGGART A CROKER BEGGAR.

The New York Herald of Friday said that Boss Croker has come to be regarded as the the doubtful States and States which Democratic beggars regard as doubtful. It says that reports have reached Mr. Croker that California, Maryland, Delaware, West Virginla, Ohlo and a few other States can be carried for Bryan if funds are supplied and representatives from these States are expected to arrive every minute. The first many money, as published by the Herald, is "Thomas Taggart, of Indianapolis, who is still at the Hoffman House waiting for Mr. Croker to provide the sinews for carry-As to Mr. Taggart, there is said to be n

chance for his getting anything but a good time, but he hasn't given up yet. "We can go about it properly. Everything is coming our way. The workingmen are against the Republican party on the trust issue, and the foreign voters are for Bryan because they are against imperialism. I don't want to give figures, but we can carry Indiana if the work is done properly. It's a great chance." Mr. Taggart expected to go home yesterday, prepared to take the chance, but he still is here.

This is the first time in the history of the Democratic party that members committees of other States have openly Tammany. When such men as Tilden and Cleveland were the Democratic candidates it was regarded as disreputable for Democrats elsewhere to have fellowship with the organization which stands for all that is vicious, vile and corrupt in and out of polthat Mayor Taggart is in New York soliciting funds from Boss Croker, compared with whom the deceased Boss Tweed was an in nocent in political crime. A large fund collected from the assessment of officeholders by Tammany because the patronlitical purposes is larger than that of the United States. The New York World, now supporting Bryan, declared not long since that Tammany received from the vices and crimes of New York city, as the price of immunity at the hands of the police, \$4, 100,000 a year. This is a large sum of money -so large that, in spite of the prediction of the Herald, it is probable that Mayor Taggart may be repaid for his long entreaty and waiting.

Mr. Taggart is now no more anxious for the election of Mr. Bryan than he was four years ago, when Dr. Van Vorhis charged him with treachery to the cause of Mr Bryan. It is not for Bryan now that Mayor Taggart cares: it is the Taggart regime of which Mr. Kern, the Democratic candidate for Governor, is the representative. The regime has run its course in Indianapolis. It has sucked the Indianapolis orange dry, and it now aspires to get at the State and pursue the same policy that to-day compels the city controller to borrow money to pay the city's current expenses. That entire disregard for law designed to protect the people against the vicious which has characterized this city the past week would then be extended to the State, and all its charitable and penal institutions, now upon a high plane of business management, would be made asylums for the support of the creatures of those who have "pulls." As far as it is possible Mayor Taggart has adopted Tammany methods in Indianapolis. How much the gamblers paid the Taggart machine for the immunity they enjoyed the past week will never be known, but it is reasonable to assume that the machine received fair compensation from the men whom it permitted to rob people. That the little Tammany should implore the head of Tammanyism for money to Tammanyize Indiana is logical. The more States that are Tammanyized the easier will be the victory of Croker four years hence, when Bryan will not be the candidate. But what do the people of Indiana think of it? Do they desire the Taggart regime in Indianapolis elevated to the control of the State?

THE DREADFUL JONES.

The Dreadful Jones is at it again. There are many Joneses in the United States, and uite a number of them are in politics, but there is only one Dreadful Jones. Of course, that means Chairman Jones, of the Democratic national committee. Whether he is doing anything at all that the chairman of a national committee ought to do the Journal is not informed, though, judging from what comes to light, his principal occupation is chasing rainbows and making absurd claims and prophecies. latest claim, given out at Democratic headquarters in Chicago, is that Bryan can be elected without either New York, Ohio or Illinois, while McKinley cannot. Possibly Bryan could be elected without either of these States if he should carry Vermont, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and several others that he is equally certain not to carry. Jones figures out 224 votes Bryan, but when asked to name the States he said he had taken an oath that he Perhaps the oath was self-imposed or exacted of him in remembrance of his ridiculous statement in 1896. In October of that year, when all the signs pointed to the election of Mr. McKinley, Jones issued certain for Bryan and conceding only nine States to McKinley, of which two or three were classed as doubtful. Not content with claiming everything, Jones went into detail and explained why it was that Bryan was going to sweep the board, In one question, and in another because of Bryan's speeches, etc. Indiana was claimed because of "a revolution in the gas belt." The revolution proved to be a revelation. The following table shows some of the States claimed by Jones, with their predicted majorities for Bryan and their actual majorities for McKinley:

States.	Claimed for Bryan by	Went for McKinley by
	25,000	47,497
	20,000	18.181
	50,000	142,498
	50,000	56,868
Visconsin	30,000	102,612
owa	20,000	65,552
		53,875

After the election Republicans were so busy "hollering" and welcoming McKinley prosperity that they could not stop to laugh at Jones's figures, and they soon be-

show how national politics may look to an Arkansas traveler who views them through Bryan spectacles. The fact is, wildcat banking era. Really they are a worthless as Mayor Taggart's predictions Why Jones should ever have been made chairman of the Democratic national comsurpassed by that of his continuance during a second term. He has never developed any executive ability in business, and as a political leader and manager he has been a dismal failure. He is continually making "bad breaks" and himself and his party ridiculous by his absurd claims and prophecies. He scarcely ever opens his mouth that he does not "put his foot in it," and it takes about one-half of his time to explain the mistakes he makes in the other half. Jones's proper sphere is Arkansas, and he is just about fit to represent the Democracy of that State. Outside of his proper habitat and environment he a political laughing stock. In a carnival procession of political grotesqueries he would easily take first prize.

GREAT AMERICANS.

The voting for candidates for admission to the Hall of Fame in process of erection by the New York University possesses some points of interest. The idea of such a hall originated with Miss Helen Gould, who sity. It is founded on the highest American ideals. By the terms of the gift fifty distinguished Americans are to be represented condition of admission that the person must have been a native-born American and have been dead at least five years. The hundred prominent and representative men from various parts of the country, and it Out of the 252 names submitted a majority of the committee agreed on thirty, the balloting lasting three days. The names submitted were of preachers and theologians, scientists, engineers and architects, judges and lawyers, musicians and artists, physicians and surgeons, soldiers and sailors. As might be expected George Washington headed the list with ninety-seven votes, three members of the committee, including Governor Roosevelt, being absent and not veting. Abraham Lincoln and Daniel Webster followed with ninety-six votes each, Benjamin Franklin with ninety-four and General Grant with ninety-two. From this the votes ran as low as fifty-one. Washington was the only soldier of the revolutionary period selected, though several others received some votes. General Grant and Admiral Farragut represent the army and navy of the civil war period, and General Robert E. Lee appropriately represents the Southern side, though he received only sixty-nine votes against ninety-two for Grant. Generals Sheridan, Thomas Albert S. Johnston and "Stonewall" Jackson each received some votes, but not nearenough to elect them. The selection from authors, scientists, lawyers and other classes were all fitting. No choice was made from engineers and architects, though James B. Eads, a native of Indiana, received forty-two votes, the highest number in that class. Neither was any choice made from physicians and surgeons, Benjamin Rush receiving forty-two votes, the highest. General Winfield Scott, the hero of the Mexican war, received only sixteen votes. On the whole the selections made by the committee accord pretty closely popular judgment, though the list falls very far short of embracing all great Americans. The name of Alexander Hamilton, one of the greatest Americans, was States, but he was so distinctly and eminently American that this point might

have been waived. VERY INTERESTING. "Whom the gods would destroy," etc.,

from the Sentinel of Saturday morning. It is true, however, that the tax records, in the office of the auditor of state, show that the assessed value for taxation of real and personal property in Indiana has been increased \$43,202,364 by the tax of ficials, and it is an infernal outrage. The Journal knows very well that real tate is reassessed every four years, the last assessment being in 1899, and the returns are finally "equalized" and tablished by the State Board of Tax Commissioners. And what Governor Mount's board did was to add \$43,202,364 to the sonal property of the people.

has a fresh illustration in the following

Now, see what a plain tale puts this down, "infernal outrage," and all, viz In 1891 the value of lands was appraised and left by the state tax board at \$450. 186.112. In 1895 Governor Matthews's tax board made the land appraisement \$455, 733,569, an increase of over \$4,000,000. In 1899 the land appraisement was lowered \$452,647,000. This was the year that total increase for the three years end-

The Sentinel ought to "know enough to know" that the State Tax Board has nothing to do with personal property, except that of railways and corporate property. It doesn't seem to comprehend the lots and the improvements on them, occasioned by a wonderful period of prosago that it would be interesting to see this prosperity, and now we have a fulfillment of that prediction in the fore-

The matter of farm mortgages and satisfactions, and the fact that there were nearly \$10,000,000 more satisfactions in 1900 than there were in 1896 seems primary enough to understand, but here is a more simple proposition: decreasing the valuation of farm lands some millions, and yet an increase of over \$43,000,000 in property valuations in three years. It is interesting, and so is the Sentinel's expla-

going extract from its editorial columns

The Journal takes no stock in charges of

he who does the buying or coercing, and in ing, and they show a very poor opinion of the average American voter.

The Democratic papers in this State have been furnished with a paragraph declaring that the consolidation of national banks in the large cities of the East means the control of the money market. And this statement is made in the face of the fact that since March 14, this year, 323 new national banks have been established with capital from \$25,000 to \$50,000. There should be some sort of punishment for such stupid lying as is contained in the paragraph alluded to.

In order to vote in this State a person months, in the township sixty days and in the ward or precinct thirty days immediately preceding the election, and if a foreigner he must have resided in the United "first papers." Any person removing from or precinct to another between now and election day loses his vote.

The Sentinel has frequently told the peobranches as arithmetic. Now that the Sentinel insists that one is a larger quantity than two in its contentions regarding the mortgages of the State, the Journal is inclined to believe that the Sentinel makes a good case against the neglect of the school officials by its astounding ignorance,

A hundred years hence the descendants of men who fought in the war with Spain and in the Philippines will be banded toants of the little Americans and Aguinald ist sympathizers of to-day

Governor Roosevelt was right when he anism means Crokerism in New York, Altgeldism in Illinois and Goebelism in Kentucky. Everywhere it means everything is bad in American politics.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Overheard. "Roosevelt is great, isn't he?"

"Great? Say, he's as great as Bryan thinks

Only a One-Sided Lop-Sidedness. "Indiana is considered a doubtful State

"Yes; doubtful for Bryan." Where to Draw a Line.

"You want a full dinner-pail, don't you, "Yes; but I don't want it full of Bryan soup.

The Power of Music. "The Dwiggses are both quite deaf." "Yes; Mrs. Dwiggs was deaf, and Dwiggs had so near the orchestra that he got deaf,

Along the Street. For color scheme which helps life's plan,

And lends to daily toil a grace, Just scan the bronze-red workingman With morning sunshine on his face. The Campaign of Courtesy.

'In my daily life I fin.! I'm invariably polite a policeman.' "How does that happen?" "Well, the policemen are invariably polite

INDIANA EDITORIAL NOTES.

This country shipped to South Africa

since last year at least 15,000 horses, 42,000 mules and Webster Davis. The latter came back.-Madison Courier. The Flippant Mr. Bryan said in a speech the other day that God is a Democrat.

Commenting upon this the Indianapolis Sun says truthfully that Bryan is an ass, and really that is about all there is to say about it .- Muncie News. The bold Mr. Bryan never gets nearer

to the disfranchisement of North Carolina colored voters than Oregon and the Philippines. Any prospect of relief for them under Bryan's lead would be very remote.-Terre Haute Express. It would have been quite as possible for

the Democrats to have put McKinley and Roosevelt's electoral votes at 8 as at It will require three figures to state Mc-Kinley and Roosevelt's electoral votes, and the first one will be a 3. Paste that pre- ing to subject the Republic and set up milidiction in your hat.-New Albany Tribune. Senator Tillman says the Pennsylvania coal miners are "a lot of ignorant, poor foreigners," and adds that he would rather be a "Southern nigger" than one of them. The senator has given the Pennsylvania miners a rather vivid insight of the Democratic opinion of them.-Lafayette Courier.

A German editor has been sent to prison assessment for taxation of real and per- for calling Emperor William a "poodle rince." It the law were that strict in the United States many an editor who now quotes Lincoln with approval would be serving time yet for repeated offenses in calling the martyred President an ape forty years ago .- Muncie News.

The expert mathematician of the Kokomo Dispatch has figured out that the recrudescence of Andrew Carnegie in Republican olitics will cost the party 1,000,000 votes. We really had no idea it was so bad as that, but without questioning the accuracy of the Dispatch's lightning calculator, we are inclined to believe that we can stand the loss and still have a couple of millions to spare.—Wabash Plain Dealer.

in 1898 Democrats were saying McKinley had no backbone, that he hid behind the chairs when anybody said war. He was a ielly fish, a coward, etc. These same peoole now howl about tyranny, Caesarism, and stern and cruel despot. In their clamor McKinley has changed from a cringing coward to a stern imperial despot. The people of America have learned how to estimate Democratic balderdash .- Warren

The banks of South Bend and Mishawaka have given out the following information response to an inquiry: The total deposits in 1893 were \$1,300,435.53; in 1894, \$1, 93,117.60; in 1899, \$2,869,196.39; in 1900, \$3,475,-201.67, which is a potent testimonial to the present prosperity of the country and the great improvement in its condition over that of 1893-4. Twelve manufacturing establishments reported that whereas the total amount paid labor for the week of Sept. 1 in 1893 was \$21,626 and 1894 was \$20. 744, in 1899 it was \$50,256 and in 1900, \$56,672. -Elkhart Review.

was a Democrat." He said other things that day which left no doubt in the minds of many persons who had been hoping he was not a demagogue that at least he is getting down to a very low plane though he may be sincere. Republicans who heard and saw him, his smirk and all his little mannerisms that proclaim his self-suffi cency, in this city Saturday morning, afterward were hoping that if there were any ublicans in this city who were inclined to vote for Bryan that they had heard and seen him.-Terre Haute Tribune.

Mr. Bryan's statement made at Linton, Ind., the other day that "God was a Democrat," is putting the Almighty in queer Richard Croker, collecting blackmail from the sinks of infamy in New York, Senator Tillman with the Declaration of Independother drawing with the blood of murdered

negroes, or Aguinaldo plotting the murder of all foreigners in Manila, could be asso-clated with Jehovah. But we have Bryan's word for it and it is as true as hundreds of other things that "peerless one" has said.

POLITICAL WISDOM.

-Batesville Tribune.

Gilbert Haven and the National Prohibition Party.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: It is the policy of the young men now the head of the Prohibition party to ignore the fact that most of the founders of the party abandoned it after a few years, being convinced that prohibition could never be obtained through any political party, much less through a distinctively Prohibition party. Among these was the late Bishop Gilbert Haven, of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Haven had a national reputation in the middle decades of this century as a most ultra Abolitionist, and he was one of the charter members of the Abolition party of 1848; but after voting twice for its nominee he had the discernment to discover that slavery could never be affected by such a party, hence in 1856 he, with such other sensible radicals as Giddings and Lovejoy and Julian abandoned the party to vote for Fremont on a platform that pledged protection to slavery in the States, but proposed to so regulate it as to reduce its evils to the minimum until its abolition should be demanded, not as a party measure. He voted again in 1860 for a representative of the same practical thought, and he lived to see slavery abolished in spite of the opposition of the little remnant of the Abolition party, that maintained its organization and against every measure that led to the conimmation of his hopes, the abolition of slavery. After the war his ardent temperament led him, in his capacity as editor of Zion's Heraid, the Methodist organ of New England, to espouse the cause of a listinct Prohibition party; but, remembering the failure of the Abolition party, he abandoned the idea before the next presidential election, and, so far as known, never voted the Prohibition ticket; yet the oung men now at the head of that party have been so assiduously quoting some o his early editorials on the general question as to lead the present editor of the Herald to rebuke them in his paper of the 10th nst., under the above caption, in the fol-

The attempt in some quarters to promote the cause of the national Prohibition party by reference to the course of the revered Gilbert Haven is so misleading as to demand an explanation in that temperance men of all party predilections would unite to eliminate the saloon, and while for a time he threw himself into the cause see, as so many stalwart temperance mer have since learned to their sorrow, that it was impossible to secure any considerable support for such a platform. Prof. George Prentice, in his sympathetic and appreciative life of Haven, in referring to his career as a reformer, says 'He had persuaded himself that after the dis appearance of slavery and the political issues irising from the close of the war, some other reform would come to the front and occupy attention and favor. He saw none Ed ikely to assume the position as the temperance reform. He used to describe the Republican party in Massachusetts as made up of Rum mies, Don't-cares and Prohibitionists, and b fancied that the development of a strictly temperance party would draw into its camp the bes elements of the two regular parties. Gov Claffin thought that more could be done close alliance with the Republicans than in any other way. Mr. Haven had spoken against this policy in his paper, had got resolutions passed against it at camp meetings and elsewhere, and now sought to commit Governor Claffin to his own policy. The calm and wise Governor was much better informed as to what was the actual state of public opinion, and what was to be expected from such a new departure than his adviser. This course caused considerable discussion and criticism among his readers, but nobody doubted the sincerity of his conduct." But we are unable, after critical and compre nensive search, to ascertain that he ever acted with the national third party organization. We do not believe that he ever did. He was too ardent a patriot and too clear and comprehen sive a student of national interests to be willing to so cast his vote and influence as to place th administration of this country in the hands of a great party which he distrusted. His support of General Grant for the presidency is a well-known historic event in his life. Not only twice by his voice and influence did he help elect him (notwithstanding General Grant's well-known intemperate habits), but he was an intense and powerful advocate for his renomination for sensation produced when he prayed in the Bos ton preachers' meeting that Grant might be re nated for the third time. His prayer caught up by the Associated Press and telegraphed all over the country. This desire carried his whole nature, for he believed a firm hand was especially needed in the presidency of the United States because of the affairs at that time in the South. He must have voted for the election of President Hayes, who succeeded President Grant. He died in 1880, and was probably too ill to take part in the presiprobability he would have supported Garfield. The attempt, therefore, to use the great name, example and utterances of Gilbert Haven in the prove, as it should, a notable failure

interest of the national Prohibition party wil Thus it seems that the method of attack s the same in New England as in the West, and the great fact that the wisest of the early advocates of a Prohibition party soon abandoned it as impracticable is wholly ignored, while they quote their early utterances as proof that they once believed a party might be utilized in the interest of prohibition.

Mr. Bryan's Losses. Hartford Courant.

Indianapolis, Oct. 13.

Bryan is having losses, these days, as Dogberry did. He has just lost the only Nebraska German daily-the Leavenworth Tribune. This week it repudiates him and his platform. After examining his paramount issue, it reports that there is "absolutely nothing in it." Nobody is schemtary despotism in its place. German-Americans are patriotic. They have fought in all the country's wars, not only as volunteers, but as regulars. "There are hundreds of them in the Philippines to-day. says Leavenworth's German and Democratic daily, "helping maintain the su-premacy of the stars and stripes."

Not the Slightest Danger.

Minneapolis Journal. Mr. Bryan said at Washington, Ind., Saturday that the government cannot be con verted into an empire unless the people want an empire. That's the first sensible thing he has said on the subject of imperialism. That is true and it is the complete answer to all else that he has said on the subject. It is not necessary for Mr. Bryan to protect the people of this country against themselves. There is not the

Standard Oil in Nebraska.

sughtest danger that they will ever want

empire and he is authority for the proposi-

tion that there will be no empire till they

want it. Then what is he fretting about-

Omaha Bee.

unless it's votes?

That is a queer story which comes from Minden, Neb., and merits the immediate attention of the great trust-smashing attorney general. It is to the effect that the people of that town were given the benefit of competion in oil, but the intruders were driven out by popocratic local agents of the Standard Oil octopus. If the octopus i violating the law, the agents who did the work for them at Minden must be equally guilty and they should be made parties to the attorney general's wrath without respect to political creed. Ho, for the trust-

Well Worth the Journey. Nebraska State Journal.

It will be worth a trip to Nebraska City to hear the eloquent John P. Irish show up the inconsistencies of the Democratic platform and the man who heads the ticket Mr. Bryan on Saturday said that "God for President. At Kansas City Monday evening Mr. Irish said: "I am here to throw light on the hypocrisy of the man who stood as the second Jefferson in 1896 and who stands to-day as the second Lincoln. Some of his followers hardly know whether to cheer for William J. Lincoln or Abraham Bryan.

Mr. Bryan Forgets. Kansas City Star.

Mr. Bryan says that, if he is elected, he will make it his business to render impossible the existence of one private monopoly in the United States. Mr. Bryan overlooked the fact that municipalities may permit company. It can hardly be conceived that | private monopolies in street cars and light, which are entirely beyond the reach of presidential interference. The sad fiasco of favor Reed ought to serve as a warning to ence in one hand and a dagger in the Mr. Bryan of the folly of promising too

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

Few American authors, perhaps not one

has furnished a higher example of strenu-

Life of Francis Parkman.

ous literary life or has contributed in more important and interesting way American historical literature than Francis Parkman. He was a remarkable man, and his works furnish enduring evidence of a remarkable life. The biography such a man is worth writing, and in this case it has been well done. The author of the present work, Charles H. Farnham, who knew Mr. Parkman, says in a preface: "The main attraction of the subject lies in his picturesque, manly character, his inspiring example of fortitude and perseverance, and his training and achievements as a historian. As a man he was even greater and more interesting than his work. It is therefore the man himself that I have tried to keep everywhere in view, as the chief object among the experiences of his somewhat unevent-As the author says, Mr. Parkman's life was rather uneventful, and, beliged to save his sight and strength ters, diaries or papers of general interest. The materials for a life of him are, therefore, rather scant, yet the author has utilized them so well and devoted so much study and labor to the preparation of his work that he has produced a very con plete portrayal of the subject. His work was done with the sanction of the historian's family, and he had access to all of Mr. Parkman's letters, the diary of his vacation journals and some interesting of following the chronological method in his work the author has, as he states in his preface, "tried to simplify the reader's labor and gain vividness of porone chapter, thenceforth viewing facts and experiences as bearing mainly on achieveables one to bring many of the details of mere biography into closer and more sig-nificant relations with the deeper interests of life. The book thus divides itself into three parts: (1) Parkman's preparation, (2) the reflection of his personality in his works, and (3) the story of his moral growth." The result of this plan, conclentiously and intelligently carried is a work which goes to confirm the high estimates that have been placed on Mr. Parkman's character and which every reader of his histories will wish to have. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

Galveston: Horrors of a Stricken City. This book is a sort of symposium horrors. Its complete title is: "Galveston: The horrors of a stricken city, porcalamity that befell the Queen City on the the disaster; including the coming of the York: Scribner's Sons. storm, the force and havoc, people killed and property destroyed, heroism of the rescuers, stories of the survivors, the rifle the fate of the ghouls, storms scientifically considered, the track of the storm, world's ympathy and aid, stories of other storms, catastrophes that are memorable, cities that have been wrecked, story of the city of the gulf, historical sketch of Texas, lesson of the storm, and the future of Gal-This voluminous title does not leave much to be said as to the character of the book, which is very comprehensive in a way and very discursive. It bears on its title page the name of Murat Halstead, author and journalist, but a large part of the contents are compiled from contemporary newspaper accounts and dispatches or the personal narratives and descriptive letters of persons who witnessed the event. The really descriptive parts are horrible enough in their vividness, as are the phoogravure illustrations, but such chapters as those on the seven flags of Texas, the battle that determined the destiny of the State, the tragedy of the Alamo, seem to have been put in to fill up. ever, they make good padding. Persons lesiring an account of the Galveston horror in book form can scarcely do better than to invest in this volume. It is pubished by the American Publishers' Association and sold by subscriptio

The Cross or the Pound-Which? This is a clever discussion of the religions and religious philosophy of the far East by Major J. G. Pangborn, an experienced preface he says: "The object which carried me around and through the world, so to speak, was the study of its railway and transportation systems. Investigation on religious lines had no place in the original plan. It was speedily developed, however, that to understand the earth's people and their ways, there had to be a comprehension of their religion, which, particularly in the East and far East, influences practically every action. Putting yourself in the other fellow's place, and looking at things as he does, leads to numberless surprises. Very many of his doings are discovered to be as your own, it being the manner of practice and not the basic principle which differs. While agreeing with Cowper that, "To follow foolish precedents and wink with both our eyes is easier than to think,' there is. I believe, a growing tendency to depart from the old evil of praising everything at ome and condemning all things abroad. I have made no attempt to pose as an authority on religion, either as relating to my own people or those of other lands." With this explanation of the scope of the work the author gives a series of interesting and instructive sketches of the characters, traditions and religions of the people in some far Eastern countries. drift of the statement is that the Orientals and their religion have been misjudged. New York: The American News Company.

Shadowings.

Few literary men have had a more checkered career than Lafcadio Hearn. Born in the Ionian islands of Irish and Greek parentage, he resided successively in New Orleans, New York and Cincinnati, doing newspaper work of an eccentric kind. Several years ago he went to Japan, where to has been for some years lecturer on English literature in the Imperial University at Tokyo. He has made a close study of the Japanese language, literature, customs and life, and has written many interesting books on the subject. He has fine imagination and a poetic, picturesque style. "Shadowings," his latest work, is a collection of short stories and sketches illustrative of Japanese life and character. They are classtfied as "Stories from Strange Books," 'Japanese Studies" and "Fantasies." Unger these heads they cover a variety of topics and are written in the uniquely Oriental style of which the author is a master. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

Memory Street.

One is somewhat at a loss to know why this book should have been written. In it Mrs. Martha Baker Dunn relates her life experiences and those of some of her family and friends under assumed names, including love affairs and family affairs which. if not too personal for publicity, possess no interest for the public. If the book is a true narrative, as it seems to be, it is not of sufficient importance to have been written, and if it is fiction it lacks plot, action and interest. Boston: L. C. Page & Co.

Current Periodicals.

Collier's Weekly, which has set a high standard in the art of illustration, devotes the issue of Oct. 6 to a portrayal of the Galveston disaster. The striking cover design is in keeping with the pictures of the storm's work. Another feature of the number is a remarkable paper, by Richard Mansfield, the actor, entitled "My Audience -and Myself."

William Nicholson, the well-known English artist who has come to this country in the service of Harper's Weekly, contributes a color portrait of "Boss" Croker to the current number of that paper. He will contribute a series of portraits of wellknown public men to the Weekly, and began the work two or three weeks ago with a drawing of Governor Roosevelt, representing him in uniform and on horseback. The Century Magazine announces that with its November issue it will begin a year famous living writers of fiction will contribute to the magazine short stories, novels or novelettes. Rudyard Kipling, Mrs. Burnett, Bret Harte, Lew Wallace, Welr Mitchell, Miss Wilkins, Winston Churchill. Howells, James, Harris, Cable, Stockton, Page, Anstey and Ian Maclaren are among the names they expect to conjure with.

McClure's Magazine opens with an article entitled "The Strategy of National Campaigns." It is a well-written chapter of reminiscences of the political warfare of the last twenty-five years, and is for the most part accurate, though some de-

an interesting paper on "The Ancestry of the Horse." Ray Stannard Baker gives an great lens at the glass works in Jena, to gether with an account of an indi experiment incidentally involved. A. Conan Doyle contributes "Some Lessons of the based on England's experience in South Africa. The fiction of the number is unusually good, short stories by Gelett Burgess and Annie Webster being espe-

cially clever and original. Of the making of magazines there is no American Journal of Nursing. It is the official organ of the Associated Alumnae of Trained Nurses of the United States, and s established as a direct means of communication with its members, presenting the proceedings of its own and auxiliary societies, and giving monthly to the profession a comprehensive digest of the nursing progress of the world. As a matter of a publication will be professional nurses, but the practical nature of the matter contained in its pages, and the fact that most women find need, sooner or later, for some knowledge of nursing, will give it a place in the home. It is published by the J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia.

Other Books Received.

"Whom the Winds Carry," a novel by Cora Sewell, Published by G. W. Dillingham Company.

"Graven on the Tables," an essay, by William E. Love. Published in Day's Work series by L. C. Page & Co. "Way Down East," a romance of New England life, by J. R. Grismer. New York: J. S. Ogilvie Publishing Company.

"In Paris," a handbook for visitors to the French capital, by Katharine S. and Gilbert S. McQuoid. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. "Making the Most of Social Opportunities," by Lucia Ames Mead. Published in the Day's Work series by L. C. Page

"Tales of the Telegraph," the story of a telegrapher's life, by Lieut. Jasper E. Brady. Chicago: Janneson-Higgins Com-

"Divided Skates," a homely and wholesome story of American life by Evelyn

Raymond. New York: Thomas Y. Crowel "Echoes from Shadowland," a collection of mystical and poetic clairvoyant messages by Agnes Procter. New York: The

Alliance Publishing Company. "Indian Club Swinging," an illustrated handbook of club swinging exercise and uggling, by Frank E. Miller. Published by

the Saalfield Company, Akron, O. "Story-tell Lib," a collection of short traying by pen and picture the awful dialect stories by Annie Trumbul Slosson, an author who stands among the first of gulf and the terrible scenes that followed | the short-story writers of the day. New

With the Publishers.

Lothrop & Co. announce an addition to the famous series of juvenile stories by Margaret Sidney, in which is told the history of the Pepper family. "The Adven-

Mrs. Humphry Ward's novel, "Eleanor," which has appeared as a serial in Harper's Magazine, will be published in book form about Oct. 20, shortly before its completion in the magazine. It is said that the advance sales of the book up to date in this country alone amount to more than 40,000 copies, and it seems likely that the 100,000 mark will be reached before publication.

In the six volumes of "Wilkinson's Foreign Classics in English," by William Cleaver Wilkinson, professor of poetry and criticism in the University of Chicago, which Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York, are to publish soon, those who are untamiliar with the French, German, Greek or Latin languages are offered many helps for obtaining a satisfactory knowledge of the representative classics written

in these languages. "The Story of the Soldier," which the veteran Indian fighter, Gen. G. A. Forsyth, is completing for D. Appleton & Co., is described as presenting a graphic history of the regular army, with special reference to the thrilling experiences and stirring campaigns of the regular in the days of traveler, observer and writer. In a brief | the old frontier. "The Art of Writing English," a helpful manual by Prof. J. M. D. Meiklejohn, of the University of St. drews, will be published shortly by the

same house. G. P. Putnam's Sons (New York) announce a complete edition of the writings of Governor Roosevelt at popular prices. There are fifteen volumes in all, selling at 50 cents per volume, in cloth, or at 25 cents, in paper; per set, cloth, \$7.50; per set, paper, \$3.75. Mr. Roosevelt, during his busy life, has produced some important historical works, the greatest being "The Winning of the West." which in this edition is in six volumes. His latest book

is entitled "The Rough Riders. The "Riverside Literature Series" (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.) is made up of expensive editions of the choicest books for school and library use, and leaves little excuse for unfamiliarity with the bast iterary productions. The number of volames in the series has reached 150, among the latest issues being Ruskin's "Sesame and Lilies" and Plutarch's "Life of Alexander the Great." The former contains a biographical and critical introduction by

Horace E. Scudder, editor of the series. Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. announce another of "The Life" books, by Ralph Waldo Trine. The publishers say that of this series "What All the World's A-Seeking" has gone into its twenty-first thousan "In Tune with the Infinite" into its thirty-first thousand, and the booklet, Greatest Thing Ever Known," fifteenth thousand. Another booklet, "Every Living Creature," is already in its fifth Power" is the title of the booklet just

Meredith Nicholson's "The Hoosiers" is announced for early publication. As the first formal study of literary conditions and successes in the West, the work, which draws from its original sources for the first time, may be expected to meet with a very cordial welco will be issued by the Macmillan Company, in the series of "National Studies of American Letters," which is edited by Professor George E. Woodberry, and of which "Old Cambridge," by Thomas Wentworth Higginson, and "Brook Farm," by Lind-

say Swift, are already published. McClure, Phillips & Co. announce that the fifth edition of Booth Tarkington's "Monsieur Beaucaire." making in all 25,000 opies, is just from the press. An order for two dozen copies was received by the pub-lishers the other day from Melbourne, Australia. The original copy of Lincoln's note book, which is soon to be published in facsimile by this house, has been purchased by Col. William H. Lambert, of Philadelphia. Colonel Lambert is said to have the finest collection of Lincolniana in existence. The Lincoln note book he obtains from the sons of Captain Brown, to whom Lincoln

gave the book in '58. Mr. Henry George, jr., has completed the life of his father, on which he has been working for a number of years, and this biography of a remarkable man will be issued at an early date by Doubleday, Page & Co. The same house will publish a volurne by Miss Jeannette L. Gilder, called "The Autobiography of a Tomboy," which recounts the adventures of a young lady of this genus in various suburban localities near New York. They will also issue practical little volume of advice, adressed alike to beginners and experts, under the title of "Golf Dont's," written by

H. L. Fitzpatrick, golf editor of the New Among the important volumes on Little, Brown & Co.'s fall list are: "The Spiritual Significance," by Lillian Whiting, author of the "World Beautiful" books; "The Problem of Asia." by Capt. A. T. Mahan; 'Falaise, the Town of the Conqueror," by Anna Bowman Dodd, author of "Three Normandy Inns;" "The Pilgrim Shore," by Edmund H. Garrett, a companion volume to his "Romance and Reality of the Purian Coast;" "Shadowings," by Lafcadio Hearn; "In and Around the Grand Canon," by George Wharton James, with 100 lustrations; "The Hidden Servants." Francesca Alexander, author of "The Story of Ida:" an illustrated edition of "The Head of a Hundred in the Colony of Virginia "White Aprons:" two important blogra-phies-"A Life of Francis Parkman." by charles Haight Farnham, and "James Martineau, a Study and a Biography, tev. A. W. Jackson; a new holiday of Helen Hunt Jackson's "Ramona," Illus-

trated by Henry Sandham; "Twelve Great

Artists," by William Howe Downes, are